

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
12 September 2003 (12.09.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/075587 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **H04Q 7/32, 7/22**

[NL/NL]; Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL).

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/IB03/00771**

(22) International Filing Date: 28 February 2003 (28.02.2003)

(72) Inventor; and

(25) Filing Language:

English

(75) Inventor/Applicant (*for US only*): **ROSE, Georg** [DE/DE]; c/o Philips Intellectual Property & Standards GmbH, Weisshausstr. 2, 52066 Aachen (DE).

(26) Publication Language:

English

(74) Agent: **MEYER, Michael**; Philips Intellectual Property & Standards GmbH, Weisshausstr. 2, 52066 Aachen (DE).

(30) Priority Data:

102 10 203.1

7 March 2002 (07.03.2002)

DE

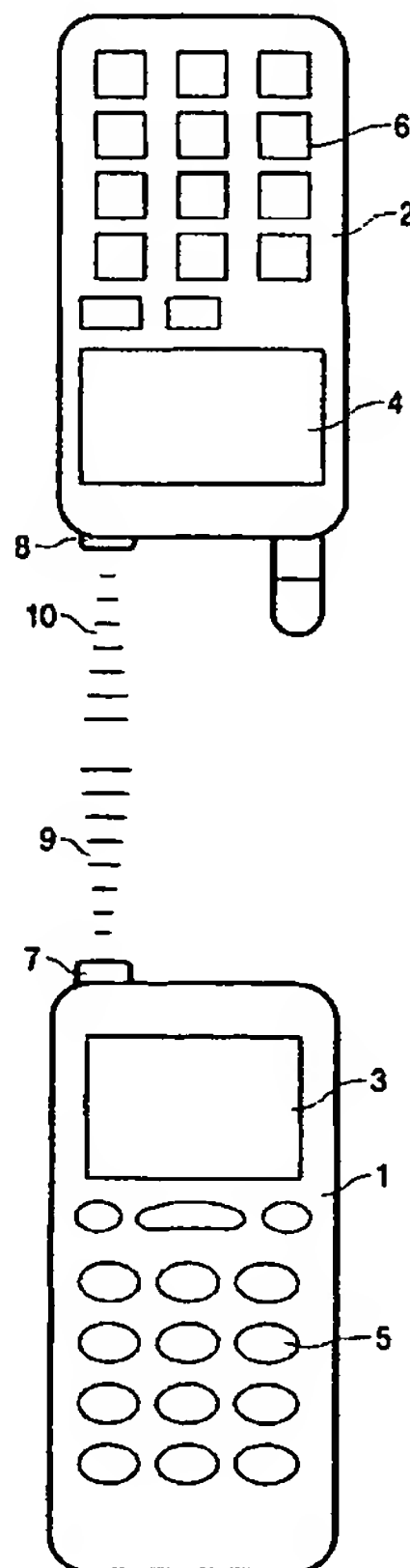
(71) Applicant (*for DE only*): **PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS GMBH** [DE/DE]; Stein-damm 94, 20099 Hamburg (DE).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except DE, US*): **KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.**

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **METHOD OF DATA TRANSMISSION BETWEEN MOBILE TELEPHONES**



(57) Abstract: A method of data transmission between mobile telephones, wherein a request signal is sent from a first mobile telephone via a wireless communication interface to a second mobile telephone, and the telephone number of the second mobile telephone is transmitted to the first mobile telephone.

WO 03/075587 A1



(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

METHOD OF DATA TRANSMISSION BETWEEN MOBILE TELEPHONES

The invention relates to a method of data transmission between mobile telephones. It also relates to a mobile telephone with which the method according to the invention can be performed.

5 The number of users of mobile telephones is now very high and continues to increase. Mobile telephones are used practically everywhere, even in very noisy environments, for example during leisure events or conferences. In such cases, text messages must be sent and received in the form of SMS (short message service). One condition for this, however, is that the telephone number of the mobile telephone of the other person is known. However, situations are also conceivable in which addressing a neighbor is difficult or
10 undesirable, for example in noisy environments or during conferences, so it is not possible to make contact via the mobile telephone. The same conditions apply if freedom of movement is greatly restricted, for example within a crowd of people. In this case, too, the mobile telephone of the contact cannot be reached.

The underlying object of the invention is, therefore, to create a method for data
15 transmission between mobile telephones by means of which data of another mobile telephone can be obtained in order to establish contact.

This object is achieved with the method of the type mentioned in the opening paragraph, according to the invention, in that a request signal is sent from a first mobile phone via a wireless communication interface to a second mobile telephone, and the
20 telephone number of the second mobile telephone is transmitted to the first telephone.

The initially unknown number of the mobile telephone of another person can be determined automatically by the process according to the invention. After transmission of the number of the second mobile telephone to the first mobile telephone, voice communication or data communication can take place between the two telephones. The
25 method has the advantage that the telephone number can be safely transmitted even in noisy environments without the danger of mishearing. The users of the mobile telephones can transmit the telephone numbers noiselessly and imperceptibly so that other persons present are not disturbed, for example during a conference or any leisure event.

CONFIRMATION COPY

Preferably, an infrared interface is used as the wireless communication interface. Many mobile telephones are already fitted with an infrared interface, so that the method according to the invention can be implemented at relatively low cost. In order to trigger a data transmission between mobile telephones, the telephones with their infrared
5 interfaces are set up so that the first telephone can send a request signal to the second telephone.

Advantageously, the telephone numbers are transmitted via the infrared interface. It may alternatively be provided, however, that the telephone numbers are transmitted via any radio connection, for example, a Bluetooth connection and/or a DECT
10 connection and/or a GSM connection.

In a further embodiment of the method according to the invention, it may be provided that user-specific data of the second telephone can be in addition to the telephone number transferred. These may be the name of the user, his address, land line telephone number or, for example, e-mail address. It is also possible that the data contain information
15 on his affiliation to a company or institution. In the same way as a business card, the user-specific data may contain various private or business information of the user of the second telephone. By the method according to the invention, all data can be simply transmitted to the first mobile telephone. The user of the first telephone then has the necessary information to make contact with the user of the second telephone at a later time.

It is expedient if, in a method according to the invention, a message is sent
20 from the first mobile telephone to the second mobile telephone. This message may be sent before the data transfer, but may, however, alternatively confirm a successful data transfer. It may be provided that the message is formed as an SMS message which is sent to the now known number of the second mobile telephone. In this way, the owner of the second mobile
25 telephone learns the telephone number of the first mobile telephone, so that a mutual data exchange takes place. Similarly, the SMS message may contain further user-specific data of the first mobile telephone.

A high security in data transmission is achieved in a method if after data transmission a signal is sent to the first and/or second mobile telephone. The signal may be
30 an optical and/or acoustic and/or vibration signal which confirms the error-free data transfer. Similarly, a transmission fault can be indicated.

It may be provided for data protection reasons in the method according to the invention that the data transfer function can be switched off by the user at the second mobile telephone. Thus, the user can determine at which times data can be retrieved from his mobile

telephone. It may also be provided that the user of the second mobile telephone must consent to each data transfer, so that the transmission of his telephone number or further data to unauthorized persons can be prevented.

According to a modification of the method according to the invention, it may
5 be provided that the data transmission takes place as a function of fulfillment of a given or specifiable criterion. The criterion may be a user-specific profile and/or a filter. For example, the profile may be structured such that the telephone number is sent only to those mobile telephones which in turn provide their own telephone number. It may also be provided that the telephone number is transmitted only to mobile telephones which have a particular
10 specifiable feature.

In order to perform a data transfer between several mobile telephones, it may be provided that the first mobile telephone displays those second mobile telephones which are ready for data transfer. This method is suitable, in particular, for a large group, for example in a conference. With the method according to the invention, participants can
15 quickly check the numbers of the mobile telephones of other participants.

The mobile service provider can establish whether the data transmission takes place between all participants of a GSM network, between subscribers within a send/receive cell, or between subscribers of a defined group. This provides a possibility of testing the method according to the invention first in a particular cell and expanding it gradually. It may
20 also be provided that each subscriber must be authorized before use of the method according to the invention, where applicable after payment of a fee.

The invention also relates to a mobile telephone which is designed for implementing the method according to the invention and a data transmission system which is formed by a plurality of such mobile telephones.

25 These and other aspects of the invention are apparent from and will be elucidated with reference to the embodiments described hereinafter.

The Figure shows a first mobile telephone 1 and a second mobile telephone 2. Each of the mobile telephones has a display 3, 4, input keys 5, 6, and an infrared interface 7, 8. When the user of the first mobile telephone 1 wishes to learn the telephone number of the
30 second mobile telephone 2 without disturbing the other subscriber, for example during a conference, the mobile telephones 1, 2 are aligned to each other as shown in the Figure so that the two infrared interfaces 7, 8 can exchange data. The distance between the two mobile telephones 1, 2 may be substantially greater than shown in the Figure.

Data transfer begins by the first mobile telephone 1 sending a request signal 9 via the infrared interface 7 to the second mobile telephone 2. The request signal 9 is received by the infrared interface 8 of the second mobile telephone 2 and evaluated. In the embodiment shown, the user of the mobile telephone 2 has defined particular groups and persons to whom his telephone number should not be given. It is also possible, conversely, to define such groups or persons to whom transmission of the telephone number is permitted. After it has been established that the transfer of the telephone number of telephone 2 to telephone 1 is permitted, telephone 2 emits an acoustic signal to inform the user that his telephone number is to be transferred. The user activates a key on keypad 6 to declare his consent to the data transfer. Then, via the infrared interface 8, the telephone number of the mobile telephone 2 is transferred to mobile telephone 1 in the form of an infrared signal 10. This telephone number can be stored automatically in a memory of the mobile telephone 1. Besides the telephone number, the name of the user of telephone number 2 is additionally transferred.

The telephone number of mobile telephone 1 can then be transmitted in the same way to telephone 2. Telephone 1 using the GSM network can send an SMS message to telephone 2 whose telephone number is now known. The data transmission is concluded with this confirmation of the successful transfer of the telephone number.

CLAIMS:

1. A method of data transmission between mobile telephones, characterized in that a request signal is sent from a first mobile telephone to a second mobile telephone via a wireless communication interface, and the telephone number of the second mobile telephone is transmitted to the first mobile telephone.
5
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that an infrared interface is used as the wireless communication interface.
3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the telephone
10 numbers are transmitted via an infrared interface and/or a radio connection, in particular a Bluetooth connection, a DECT connection, and/or a GSM connection.
4. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that
15 user-specific data of the second mobile telephone, such as a name and/or address and/or e-mail address, are also transmitted to the first mobile telephone.
5. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that
20 a message, preferably formed as an SMS message, is sent by the first mobile telephone to the second mobile telephone.
6. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that
an optical and/or acoustic and/or vibration signal is emitted at the first and/or the second mobile telephone after data transmission.
- 25 7. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the data transmission function can be switched off by the user at the second mobile telephone.

8. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the data transmission takes place as a function of fulfillment of a given or specifiable criterion.

5 9. A method as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that said criterion comprises a user-specific profile and/or filter.

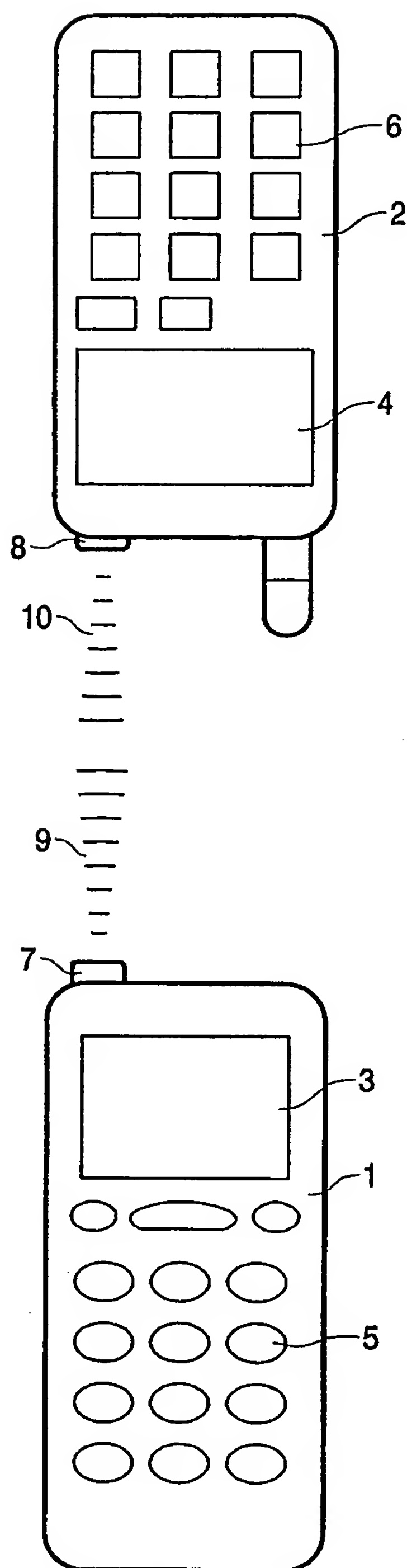
10. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that those second mobile telephones which are ready for data transmission are displayed on the
10 first mobile telephone.

11. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the data transmission takes place between all subscribers of a GSM network, between subscribers within a send/receive cell, or between subscribers of a defined group.

15 12. A mobile telephone, characterized in that it is designed for implementing the method as claimed in any one of the claims 1 to 11.

13. A data transmission system, characterized in that it comprises a plurality of
20 mobile telephones as claimed in claim 12.

1/1



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/IB 03/00771A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 H04Q7/32 H04Q7/22

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 H04Q H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	ERICSSON T39 USER GUIDE, [Online] XP002241091 Retrieved from the Internet: <URL:http://www.sonyericsson.com/downloads /T39_R1A_EN_Default.pdf> [retrieved on 2003-05-14] First edition (March 2001) page 49 -page 55	1-4,6-13
Y	---	1-13
Y	EP 1 056 029 A (TOKYO SHIBAURA ELECTRIC CO) 29 November 2000 (2000-11-29) page 1 -page 4 abstract; claims	1-13
Y	WO 99 29127 A (ERICSSON TELEFON AB L M) 10 June 1999 (1999-06-10) abstract	5

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 May 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

03. 06. 2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

THOMAS THOLIN/JA A

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/IB 03/00771

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP 1056029	A	29-11-2000	JP	2000307788 A		02-11-2000
			EP	1056029 A2		29-11-2000
			US	6412689 B1		02-07-2002

WO 9929127	A	10-06-1999	AU	1355399 A		16-06-1999
			WO	9929127 A1		10-06-1999

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 1992)

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)